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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/657,450

09/08/2003

Charles Schreiber

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EXAMINER

HSU, RYAN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3714

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

10/24/2007

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/657,450

Applicant(s)

SCHREIBER, CHARLES

Examiner

Ryan Hsu

Art Unit

3714

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 August 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 and 13-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 and 13-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

In response to the amendments filed on 8/17/2007, claims 1-5 and 13-17 have been amended and claims 6-12 have been canceled without prejudice. Claims 18-20 have been newly added and 1-5 and 13-20 are pending in the current application.

#### *Claim Objections*

Claim20 is objected to because of the following informalities: the appearance of the word "restraint device" appears to be a misspelling. It is assumed that the intention of the limitation was for a "restraint device". Appropriate correction is required.

#### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 1, 4-5, 13, 15-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burnside et al. (US 2003/0064815 A1) and further in view of Bonola (US 5,742,514).**

Regarding claims 1 and 13, Burnside teaches a gaming machine, configurable to enable at least one game to be played whose outcome is at least partially based on a random outcome (*see abstract*). The game machine is comprises a game cabinet configured to house gaming machine components configured to allow play of at least one game and having at least one lockable external access panel configured to allow access to at least a portion of the inside of the cabinet when open (*see [0006-0009]*). However, Burnside is silent with respect to a teaching of

a power supply with switched and unswitched connections where the first power supply is turned off and the second game component remains electrically connected to the first power supply.

In an analogous power supply patent, Bonola teaches a machine comprising: at least a first power supply operably connectable to an external power source wherein the power supply includes switched and unswitched connections, wherein a first game component is coupled to the switched connection (*see col. 4: ln 10-37*) and a second game component is coupled to the unswitched connection (*see col. 4: ln 15-21*) and wherein the first game component is electrically isolated from the first power supply when the first power supply is turned off and the second game component remains electrically connected to the first power supply (*see element 'switched' [18] and 'unswitched' [20] of Fig. 2 and the related description thereof*). One would be motivated to incorporate the power supply of Bonola in order to maintain the electrical power requirements of a computing system where the support components are required to have power lines that must have power delivered to them in order to allow for proper function and other components that may be individually turned on for desired purposes operating the game machine (ie: such as turning on and off the device). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the features of Bonola with that of Burnside at the time the invention was made to have a power supply properly deliver the power conditions required for a computing system.

Regarding claims 4-5 and 15-16, Burnside teaches a power supply that comprises a low voltage power supply operably connected to a main processor board using a connection point and a switch having an off position configured to electrically disconnect all of the connection points on the second power supply (*see Figs. 2-3, 5 and the respective related descriptions thereof*).

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Although the Burnside does not specifically teach of a power supply comprising a separate off position configured for the second power supply, it does specifically teach of different power voltage levels to have separate circuitry for the different components of the machine. As the circuitry is already set and each one has its own fuse it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a switch device to turn on and off each of the specific voltage levels at the time the invention was made. As the duplication of the switch device would create the predictable result of the ability to control each individual power output produced by the power supply.

Regarding claims 17 and 19, Burnside teaches a power supply that comprises a high voltage power supply connected to a high-voltage power distribution means; and a low voltage power supply connected to a low-voltage power distributions means (*see [0002, 0006-0009, 00017-0021]*).

**Claims 2-3 and 14, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Burnside et al. and Bonola as applied to claims above, and further in view of Stockdale et al. (US 6,804,763 B1).**

Regarding claims 2-3, 14, 18, and 20, Burnside teaches a gaming machine that contains a power supply that can be operably connected to an external power source and switchable to an off position when the external access door is open and configured such that at least one game component is electrically isolated from the first power supply and at least one component remains electrically connected to the first power supply. Additionally, Burnside teaches a gaming machine wherein one or more high-voltage gaming components connected to the high-voltage power supply and one or more low-voltage gaming components connected to the lower-

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voltage power supply. However, Burnside is silent with respect to a gaming machine that comprises a second power supply, having at least one connection point to which game components may be electrically connected.

In an analogous power supply patent, Bonola teaches a machine comprising: at least a first power supply operably connectable to an external power source wherein the power supply includes switched and unswitched connections, wherein a first game component is coupled to the switched connection (*see col. 4: ln 10-37*) and a second game component is coupled to the unswitched connection (*see col. 4: ln 15-21*) and wherein the first game component is electrically isolated from the first power supply when the first power supply is turned off and the second game component remains electrically connected to the first power supply (*see element 'switched' [18] and 'unswitched' [20] of Fig. 2 and the related description thereof*). One would be motivated to incorporate the power supply of Bonola in order to maintain the electrical power requirements of a computing system where the support components are required to have power lines that must have power delivered to them in order to allow for proper function and other components that may be individually turned on for desired purposes operating the game machine (ie: such as turning on and off the device). Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the features of Bonola with that of Burnside at the time the invention was made to have a power supply properly deliver the power conditions required for a computing system.

In a related gaming patent, Stockdale et al. teaches a secondary power source in a gaming machine that serves as a backup power source for the components of a gaming machine (*see col. 4: ln 5-60*). Additionally, Stockdale teaches the second power supply to be located in the gaming

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machine such that the external access panel must be opened to gain access to an internal access panel and that must be opened to gain access of the second power supply (*see 'backup battery' [505], Fig. 5 and the related description thereof*). Furthermore, Stockdale teaches a high-voltage power supply that includes a power switch, distribution box, and a pass-through connection, wherein the high-voltage power supply is located within the gaming cabinet (*see Fig. 5 and the related description thereof, col. 23: ln 1-47*). One would be motivated to incorporate the secondary power supply teachings of Stockdale into that of Burnside and Bonola in order to have a power source that would keep generating power to important electrical system such as the volatile RAM and etc that contain important information that must not be lost at a time of a power outage. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of a secondary power source by Stockdale with that of Burnside and Bonola's swappable power supply with switched and unswitched connections at the time the invention was made.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO**

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MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ryan Hsu whose telephone number is (571)272-7148. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 :00-17:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Robert E. Pezzuto can be reached on (571)272-6996. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



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